

The background of the slide is a faded, sepia-toned illustration of a 19th-century harbor scene. It shows several large sailing ships docked at a quay, with a city skyline featuring various buildings and a prominent church spire in the distance. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark red filter.

• FRONT-END FORMATIONS •

Level 1 - Overview & Updates



TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ◉ HTML5 Overview
- ◉ CSS3 Overview
- ◉ Updated HTML5 Elements
- ◉ Existing HTML5 Tag Updates



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HTML5 OVERVIEW

HTML5 is the new standard, which includes:

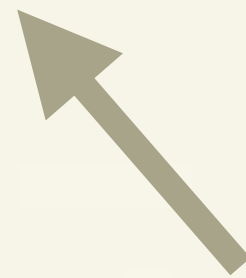
- ◉ New HTML elements and attributes
- ◉ Full CSS3 Support
- ◉ Video and audio elements
- ◉ 2D/3D graphics
- ◉ Local storage
- ◉ Local SQL database



HTML5 OVERVIEW

HTML5 is the new standard, which includes:

- New HTML elements and attributes
- Full CSS3 Support
- Video and audio elements
- 2D/3D graphics
- Local storage
- Local SQL database



In this course, we'll focus on these areas specifically.

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CSS3 OVERVIEW

CSS3 is the latest standard of CSS.



CSS3 OVERVIEW

In this course, we'll cover:

- ◉ Border radius
- ◉ Box shadow, text shadow
- ◉ Transitions, transforms
- ◉ Gradients
- ◉ Multiple backgrounds
- ◉ Font face



CSS3 OVERVIEW

In this course, we'll cover:

- ◉ Border radius
- ◉ Box shadow, text shadow
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- ◉ Font face

These features predate CSS3, but we'll still cover them, as they're important components of modern CSS.



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UPDATED HTML5 ELEMENTS

- ◉ Doctype
- ◉ Meta declaration
- ◉ Script tag
- ◉ Link tag



DOCTYPE

HTML 4.01 Strict

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```



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HTML 4.01 Strict

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HTML 4.01 Transitional

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```

HTML 4.01 Frameset

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```



DOCTYPE

The new HTML5 doctype:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```



DOCTYPE

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```



This is the HTML5 icon, and it signifies the current code being shown is the updated HTML5 version.

META DECLARATION

The **meta** declaration in HTML4:

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
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SCRIPT TAG

In HTML 4.01, we specify the **type** attribute as **text/javascript**:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="file.js"></script>
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SCRIPT TAG

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```
<script type="text/javascript" src="file.js"></script>
```



```
<script src="file.js"></script>
```



In HTML5, the **type** attribute is not needed, as the browser will infer **javascript** as the type.



LINK TAG

The **link** tag in HTML 4.01:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="file.css">
```



LINK TAG

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```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="file.css">
```



```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="file.css">
```



Again, in HTML5, we don't need the **type** attribute on the **link** tag.



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EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Traditionally presentational tags, the **i**, **b**, **em**, and **strong** tags have been given new semantic meanings.



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

In HTML4, the **i** and **b** tags were font style elements:

- The **i** tag rendered an *italic* font style
- The **b** tag rendered a **bold** font style



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

In HTML5, these tags have new meanings:

- The **i** tag represents text in an “alternate voice” or “mood”
- The **b** tag represents “stylistically offset” text



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Some example uses for the `i` tag:

- ◉ Taxonomic designation
- ◉ Technical term
- ◉ Idiomatic phrase from another language
- ◉ Transliteration
- ◉ A thought
- ◉ Ship name in Western texts



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the **i** tag:

```
<p><i>I hope this works</i>, he thought.</p>
```



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the `i` tag:

```
<p><i>I hope this works</i>, he thought.</p>
```



Text in an “alternate voice”
or “mood.”



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Some example uses for the **b** tag:

- ◉ Key words in a document abstract
- ◉ Product names in a review
- ◉ Actionable words in interactive text-driven software
- ◉ Article lead



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the **b** tag:

```
<p><b class="lead">The event takes place this upcoming Saturday, and  
over 3,000 people have already registered.</b></p>
```



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the **b** tag:

```
<p><b class="lead">The event takes place this upcoming Saturday, and  
over 3,000 people have already registered.</b></p>
```



Article lead that will be
“stylistically offset.”



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

In HTML4:

- The **em** tag meant emphasis
- The **strong** tag meant strong emphasis



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

In HTML5, the **em** and **strong** tags have new meanings:

- The **em** tag now means “stress emphasis”
- The **strong** tag now means “strong importance”



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the `em` tag:

```
<p>Make sure to sign up <em>before</em> the day of the event, September 16, 2013.</p>
```



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the `em` tag:

```
<p>Make sure to sign up <em>before</em> the day of the event, September 16, 2013.</p>
```

Here we're giving "stress emphasis" to "before."



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the **strong** tag:

```
<p>Make sure to sign up <em>before</em> the day of the event,  
<strong>September 16, 2013</strong>.</p>
```



EXISTING HTML5 TAG UPDATES

Example usage of the **strong** tag:

```
<p>Make sure to sign up <em>before</em> the day of the event,  
<strong>September 16, 2013</strong>.</p>
```



Here we're giving "strong importance"
to the date of the event.





• FRONT-END FORMATIONS •

